

- ☐ **Population Projections for South Carolina by County through 2025**
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POPULATION PROJECTIONS

South Carolina's population is expected to grow an average 40,000 each year from the year 2005 through 2025. The growth rate over the same period will average just under 1.0 percent per year. This is lower than the 1.5 percent annual growth rate experienced in the 1990s.

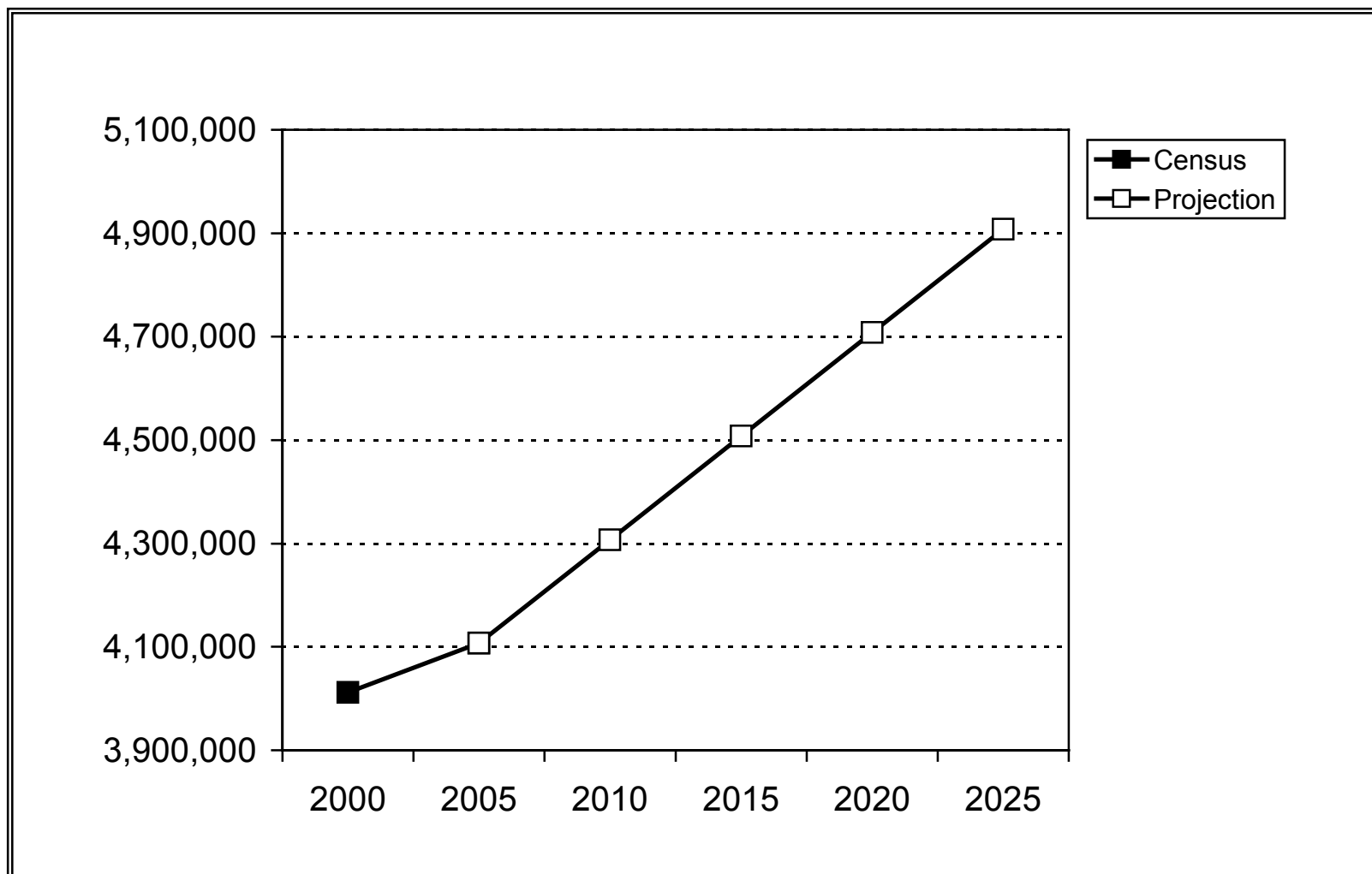
Horry County has the largest projected population growth rate between 2005 and 2025, with an average annual growth rate of 1.9 percent and the greatest total expected population increase of 76,400 over the twenty-year interval. Several counties will experience a negative change in population. They include Bamberg, Dillon, Marlboro, Union and Williamsburg counties. Greenville County will continue to have the largest population in 2025, with a projection of 450,400 inhabitants, followed by Charleston (377,500) and Richland (360,600) counties. McCormick County will continue to have the smallest population in the state with a population of 12,600, followed by Allendale (13,200) and Bamberg (13,700) counties.

**Population Projections for South Carolina Counties:
2000 Census, Projections 2005-2025 Revised**

COUNTY	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2015 Projection	2020 Projection	2025 Projection
Abbeville	26,167	25,300	25,800	26,300	26,900	27,400
Aiken	142,552	148,400	157,200	165,900	174,700	183,400
Allendale	11,211	12,200	12,500	12,700	13,000	13,200
Anderson	165,740	169,000	176,400	183,700	191,100	198,400
Bamberg	16,658	15,700	15,200	14,700	14,200	13,700
Barnwell	23,478	22,600	23,200	23,800	24,400	25,000
Beaufort	120,937	124,300	135,800	147,400	159,000	170,500
Berkeley	142,651	159,500	171,200	182,900	194,600	206,200
Calhoun	15,185	14,500	15,100	15,600	16,100	16,600
Charleston	309,969	331,900	343,300	354,700	366,100	377,500
Cherokee	52,537	52,200	54,700	57,100	59,600	62,000
Chester	34,068	35,500	36,600	37,700	38,800	39,900
Chesterfield	42,768	41,800	42,600	43,500	44,400	45,200
Clarendon	32,502	31,500	32,400	33,400	34,300	35,200
Colleton	38,264	39,700	41,300	42,900	44,500	46,100
Darlington	67,394	66,700	67,800	68,800	69,900	70,900
Dillon	30,722	28,800	28,500	28,200	27,900	27,600
Dorchester	96,413	102,500	110,400	118,200	126,100	134,000
Edgefield	24,595	20,800	21,500	22,300	23,000	23,700
Fairfield	23,454	23,600	24,200	24,700	25,300	25,900
Florence	125,761	129,900	134,200	138,500	142,800	147,100
Georgetown	55,797	57,200	60,300	63,500	66,700	69,800
Greenville	379,616	376,800	395,200	413,600	432,000	450,400
Greenwood	66,271	65,900	67,900	69,800	71,700	73,700
Hampton	21,386	19,300	19,600	19,900	20,200	20,400
Horry	196,629	199,500	218,600	237,700	256,800	275,900
Jasper	20,678	17,800	18,500	19,200	19,900	20,600
Kershaw	52,647	52,100	54,900	57,700	60,500	63,300
Lancaster	61,351	59,500	60,900	62,300	63,700	65,100
Laurens	69,567	66,600	69,400	72,300	75,100	78,000
Lee	20,119	20,500	20,900	21,400	21,800	22,300
Lexington	216,014	226,700	244,600	262,500	280,400	298,300
McCormick	9,958	10,400	10,900	11,500	12,000	12,600
Marion	35,466	35,000	35,200	35,400	35,700	35,900
Marlboro	28,818	28,700	28,300	27,800	27,300	26,800
Newberry	36,108	35,600	36,400	37,300	38,100	39,000
Oconee	66,215	70,400	74,800	79,200	83,700	88,100
Orangeburg	91,582	90,500	92,200	94,000	95,700	97,400
Pickens	110,757	117,300	125,000	132,600	140,300	148,000
Richland	320,677	318,500	329,000	339,600	350,100	360,600
Saluda	19,181	17,100	17,200	17,400	17,500	17,600
Spartanburg	253,791	264,800	277,400	289,900	302,500	315,000
Sumter	104,646	122,400	129,100	135,800	142,500	149,200
Union	29,881	30,300	30,200	30,100	30,000	29,900
Williamsburg	37,217	36,500	36,300	36,000	35,800	35,500
York	164,614	171,500	184,800	198,200	211,500	224,900
TOTAL	4,012,012	4,107,300	4,307,500	4,507,700	4,708,200	4,907,800

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and S.C. Office of Research and Statistical Services

South Carolina Population 2000 - 2025



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1998-2008

By 2008, industries in South Carolina will add over 315,000 jobs to the workforce, a 17.1 percent gain from the 1998 level of 1,856,820. This expansion will boost nonfarm and agricultural service employment to 2,173,750.

Looking at the volume of jobs created, the business services sector takes first place with over 48,630 jobs added by the year 2008. Eating and drinking places and health services follow with 42,600 and 41,550, respectively. On the downside, federal government, textile mill products and apparel show significant net job losses for the period.

Industries with the highest percent change in employment through 2008 include services (28.3 percent), transportation and public utilities (22.4 percent), and construction (14.0 percent). In terms of actual jobs gained, the services industry takes the lead with over 185,000 jobs during the 1998-2008 span. The service sector's share of total employment also wins top rating, making up 59 percent of the projected increase. In fact, five of the top ten fastest-growing industry sectors are in services. Included are social services, business services, and amusement and recreation services.

Agricultural Services

Agricultural services involve everything from veterinary services and farm labor management to landscape and horticultural services. For the agricultural service sector, job gains are concentrated in landscape and horticulture services (+1,880). The number of new golf courses popping up over the state is a driving factor in this sector. Veterinary services is the second-largest sector in this category and is expected to add 1,130 jobs over the period. Population growth of pet owners is a contributing factor.

Construction

Despite the increased uncertainty about today's economy, major construction projects continue to thrive in South Carolina. Residential, commercial and road construction are expected to see expansion in all areas of the state, with the Beaufort, Myrtle Beach, and Greenville-Spartanburg areas remaining the "hot spots" of activity. Nearly 15,000 construction jobs are anticipated to be added by 2008. Special trade contractors, which include plumbing and carpentry, will post the most new positions with 10,500, growing by 16.5 percent.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing as a whole is expected to experience below-average gains over the 10-year study period compared to the total for all industries. Also manufacturing's share of total industry employment is projected to slip from 19.4 percent in 1998 to 16.1 percent in 2008. Technological advances continue to improve efficiency, which means fewer workers are needed to maintain production levels. Additionally, manufacturers

continue to realize cost savings by relocating to other countries. Manufacturing industries fall into two classifications: durable goods and nondurable goods. Durables include industrial machinery, transportation equipment and furniture. The durable goods sector is expected to add over 16,000 jobs, expanding by nearly 11 percent by 2008. The top job creator will be industrial machinery and equipment, adding 8,270 jobs (20.6 percent). Other sectors showing significant growth include transportation equipment (+6,100), electronic equipment (+3,340) and fabricated metal products (+2,000).

Nondurables range from food products and textiles to chemicals and plastics. Overall, this industry is expected to decline by more than 12 percent. Employment in textiles will continue to decline significantly over the period. Only two industry sectors are projected to show any growth through 2008. They are paper and allied products (+1,380) and chemicals and allied products (+1,290).

Transportation and Public Utilities

The main contributors to this industry's growth will be trucking and warehousing, (+8,880), and transportation by air (+5,680). With access to five major interstates and eight major airports serving the state, transporting materials from place to place is convenient to businesses. Companies developing a network of suppliers throughout the state will lead to job development, especially with the surge of activity from one of the largest container ports on the East Coast and a major package delivery hub located at the Columbia Metropolitan Airport. Job growth is also projected for communications (+2,520) and electric, gas and sanitary services (+310).

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Trade will contribute 29 percent of overall job growth between 1998 and 2008. Both durable and nondurable wholesale trade are in line with the state in terms of percentage growth. Those contributing the most wholesale jobs are professional and commercial equipment (+4,320); apparel, piece goods, and notions (+1,110); and chemicals and allied products (+950). For retail trade, eating and drinking places has both the highest percentage change (34.3 percent) and the most new employment opportunities (+42,600) within the sector. Additional industry sectors driving retail trade include automotive dealers, food stores, and general merchandise stores.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment gains in finance are expected to remain modest as technology continues to drive this sector and minimize the need for new workers. Credit unions remain the driving force behind growth in depository institutions with the addition of 700 jobs. As the rate of home purchases continues to rise, nearly all of the growth in the nondepository sector can be attributed to mortgage bankers and brokers (+2,610). In the insurance sector, health service plans are expected to add the most jobs at 3,500. Real estate employment is expected to grow by 9.5 percent through 2008. Growth will be lead by real estate agents and managers, adding 2,460 jobs during the next 10 years.

Services

The service industry has become the dominant factor in the growth of South Carolina's economy and will provide one out of every two new jobs in the state through 2008. The service industry covers a wide range of employers including hotels, hospitals, data processing firms and child care facilities. The commonality between these industries is that they are primarily engaged in providing services to individuals, business and government establishments and other organizations. For South Carolina, the service industry expected to add the most jobs through 2008 is business services with 48,630. Others expected to add significantly to growth in services are health services (+41,550), educational services (+26,740), social services (+15,550), and engineering and management services (+9,870).

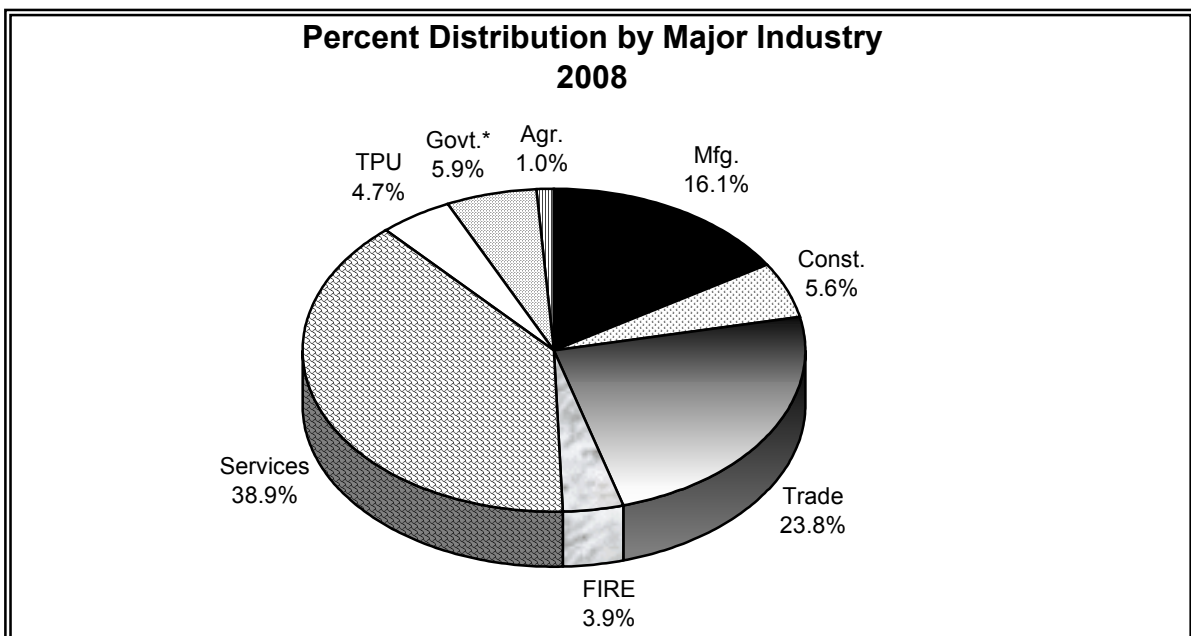
Government

Continued government downsizing will have a negative impact on government employment in the state. Federal employment is expected to lose more than 5,000 jobs. Employment growth in state and local governments will remain relatively flat over the next several years as budget projections continue to be downgraded.

**Employment in South Carolina
By Major Industry Division
1998 - 2008***

Industry Title	1998 Estimated Employ.	Percent Employ.	2008 Projected Employ.	Percent Employ.	Change Employ.	Percent
Total, All Industries	1,856,820	100.0	2,173,750	100.0	316,930	17.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	18,040	1.0	22,050	1.0	4,010	22.2
Mining	1,770	0.1	1,700	0.1	(70)	-4.0
Construction	106,730	5.8	121,660	5.6	14,930	14.0
Manufacturing	360,530	19.4	350,300	16.1	(10,230)	-2.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	82,760	4.5	101,330	4.7	18,570	22.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	425,720	22.9	517,520	23.8	91,800	21.5
Finance, Insurance, And Real Estate	77,270	4.2	85,090	3.9	7,820	10.1
Services	659,830	35.5	846,490	38.9	186,660	28.3
Government*	124,170	6.7	127,610	5.9	3,440	2.8

* "Educational Services" includes state and local schools, while "Health Services" includes state and local hospitals. Therefore, "State and Local Government" excludes both schools and hospitals. "nonclassified Establishments" are included in "Total All Industries" but not reported.



SOURCE: Labor Market Information Department

**Top Ten Industries in South Carolina
Ranked by Percent Change**

Industry Title	1998 Estimated Employ.	Percent Employ.	2008 Projected Employ.	Percent Employ.	Change Employ.	Percent
Total, All Industries	1,856,820	100.0	2,173,750	100.0	316,930	17.07
Transportation by air	8,110	0.44	13,790	0.63	5,680	70.04
Metal Mining	170	0.01	270	0.01	100	58.82
Motion Pictures	4,530	0.24	7,190	0.33	2,660	58.72
Social Services	28,980	1.56	44,530	2.05	15,550	53.66
Business Services	107,370	5.78	156,000	7.18	48,630	45.29
Amusement and Recreational Service	23,000	1.24	32,730	1.51	9,730	42.30
Museums, Botanical, and Zoological Gardens	740	0.04	1,030	0.05	290	39.19
Local & Interurban Pass. Transportation	2,890	0.16	4,000	0.18	1,110	38.41
Holding & Other Investment Offices	680	0.04	920	0.04	240	35.29
Trucking & Warehousing	25,450	1.37	34,330	1.58	8,880	34.89

**Ten Most Declining/Slowest Growing Industries in South Carolina
Ranked by Percent Change**

Industry Title	1998 Estimated Employ.	Percent Employ.	2008 Projected Employ.	Percent Employ.	Change Employ.	Percent
Total, All Industries	1,856,820	100.0	2,173,750	100.0	316,930	17.07
Federal Government	20,180	1.09	11,990	0.55	(8,190)	-40.58
Textile Mill Products	76,480	4.12	51,000	2.35	(25,480)	-33.32
Instruments and Related Products	4,480	0.24	3,230	0.15	(1,250)	-27.90
Petroleum and Coal Products	400	0.02	330	0.02	(70)	-17.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9,630	0.52	8,030	0.37	(1,600)	-16.61
Water Transportation	3,020	0.16	2,600	0.12	(420)	-13.91
Transportation Services	5,310	0.29	4,660	0.21	(650)	-12.24
Mining/Quarrying Nonmetallic Minerals	1,580	0.09	1,420	0.07	(160)	-10.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	22,000	1.18	20,300	0.93	(1,700)	-7.73
Food & Kindred Products	18,050	0.97	16,850	0.78	(1,200)	-6.65

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Department

**Top Ten Industries in South Carolina
Ranked by Employment Change**

Industry Title	1998 Estimated Employ.	Percent Employ.	2008 Projected Employ.	Percent Employ.	Change Employ.	Percent
Total, All Industries	1,856,820	100.0	2,173,750	100.0	316,930	17.1
Business Services	107,370	5.8	156,000	7.2	48,630	45.3
Eating/Drinking Places	124,170	6.7	166,770	7.7	42,600	34.3
Health Services*	127,820	6.9	169,370	7.8	41,550	32.5
Educational Services*	134,530	7.3	161,270	7.4	26,740	19.9
Food Stores	63,360	3.4	82,040	3.8	18,680	29.5
Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Worker	117,350	6.3	133,480	6.1	16,130	13.8
Social Services	28,980	1.6	44,530	2.1	15,550	53.7
Special Trade Contractors	63,860	3.4	74,390	3.4	10,530	16.5
Engineering and Management Services	31,740	1.7	41,610	1.9	9,870	31.1
Amusement and Recreation Services	23,000	1.2	32,730	1.5	9,730	42.3

* "Educational Services" includes state and local; schools, while "Health Services" includes state and local hospitals

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Department

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The number of workers in any occupation in South Carolina depends on the demand for goods and services. As population increases, more workers are needed to provide services that individuals and businesses depend upon. Also affecting occupational employment are technology and the supply-demand condition of other occupations.

A combination of two factors determines the average annual job openings for a particular occupation. The first is growth or expansion due to new jobs. The second results from the need to replace workers who leave the labor force due to retirement, disability, death or other reasons. A high replacement figure indicates that many workers leave each year generally because of low pay and status and undesirable working conditions. Occupations with a large proportion of youth and part-time workers, such as fast food, fall in this category. In contrast, a low number of replacements frequently indicate that workers are reluctant to leave an occupation, such as lawyers and accountants, because of high pay and status and the investment in specialized training.

Employment is projected to increase 17 percent (+316,930) between 1998 and 2008. In South Carolina, the need to replace workers exceeds the growth rate. Average annual openings should number about 76,300 between 1998 and 2008, with an estimated 31,800 or 42 percent, resulting from growth. The remaining 58 percent or 44,500 openings will be needed to replace workers currently in the labor force. The largest number of annual openings will occur in service occupations (+17,460) and professional occupations (+14,970), together representing about 42 percent of the total average annual openings.

Executive, administrative and managerial workers establish policies, make plans, determine staffing requirements, and direct the activities of businesses and agencies. These occupations are expected to increase by nearly 18 percent between 1998 and 2008, representing an increase of 22,040 jobs. General managers and top executives will add 8,470 positions, significantly more than any other management occupation.

Professional specialty occupations provide services or conduct research and are employed in almost every industry. They may also operate and program technical equipment and assist engineers, scientists, and physicians. Employment is projected to grow 25 percent between 1998 and 2008. Significant increases will be seen in systems analysts, social workers, teachers, and many health-related occupations. Advances in computer technology facilitate the need for programmers and analysts. Accelerating student enrollment and the decline in teacher-student ratios continues to spur the demand for teachers. Also, with an aging population that is now the fastest-growing population segment in South Carolina, the need for many health professionals will continue to increase at rates higher than the average growth of total employment.

Marketing and sales occupations sell goods and services, purchase commodities and property for resale, and stimulate consumer interest. Population growth and longer store operating hours will stimulate growth that will add 11,730 jobs annually, especially for cashiers and retail salespersons.

Administrative and clerical support occupations prepare and record memos, letters, and reports; collect accounts; gather and distribute information; and operate office machines. The projected growth rate for this category is 11 percent with ample openings because of replacements. Occupations involving public contact such as secretaries will continue to prosper since their duties are difficult to automate. Occupations in banking and communications show slow or negative growth as a result of office automation and technology.

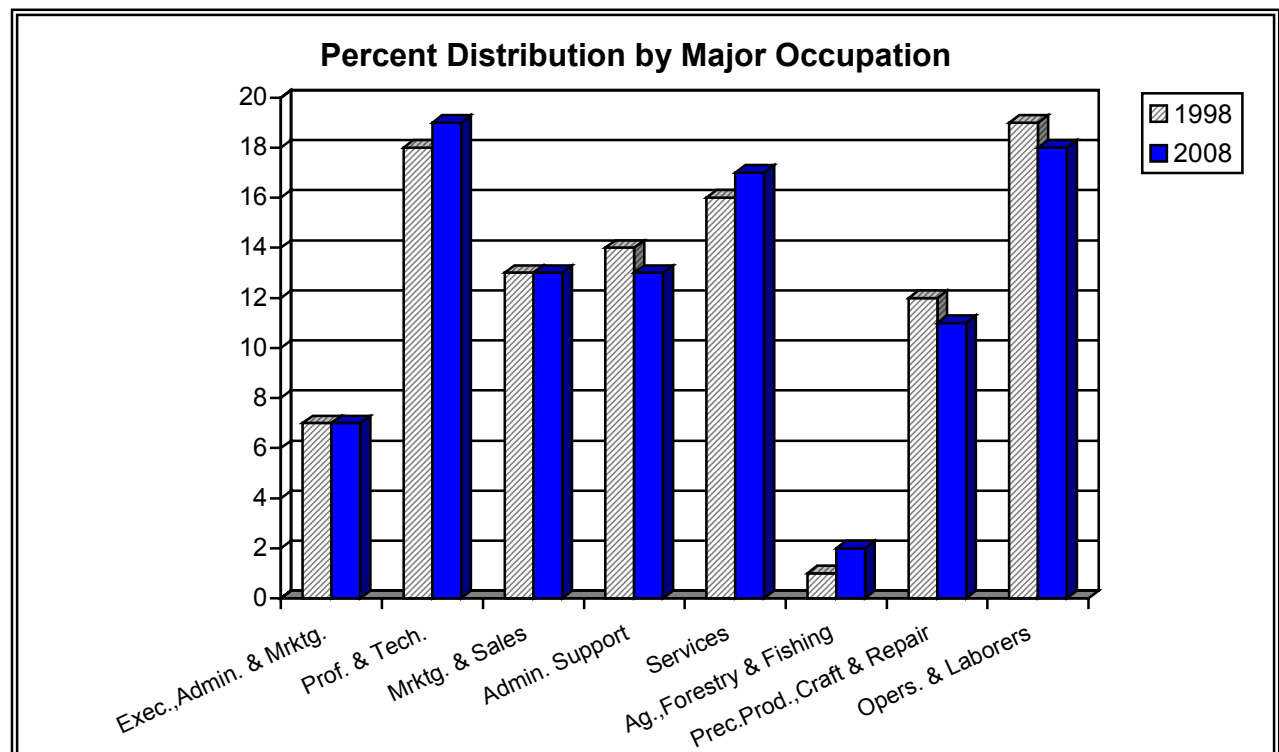
Service occupations include protection, food and beverage preparation, health, personal, private household, cleaning and building services. The number of service workers is expected to increase the greatest of any occupational category in South Carolina. Continuing previous trends, significant gains are expected annually for waiters and waitresses (+1,020), childcare workers (+770) and nursing aides and orderlies (+520). The expanding restaurant industry, increased female participation in the labor force and an aging population are patterns readily reflected in employment numbers.

Occupations involving **forestry, fishing, and agriculture**, such as animal caretakers and farm workers, represent about 2 percent of all projected openings. Occupations in landscaping and groundskeeping continue to be promising, especially since South Carolina is second to Florida in the number of golfing destinations.

Production, maintenance, construction, and material handling workers are affected by changes in technology and production processes and competition from imports. This category is expected to gain 7,300 jobs annually, a growth rate of 9.6 percent. Significant losses in occupations in the textile industry offset strong gains in precision instrument repairers, machinists, sheet metal workers and welders.

South Carolina Employment By Major Occupational Category

Occupational Category	1998 Base Employ.	2008 Projected Employ.	Employ. Change	Percent Change	Annual Openings		
					Growth	Replac.	Total
Total, All Occupations	1,856,820	2,173,750	316,930	17.07	31,870	44,500	76,370
Executive, Managerial and Administrative	124,530	146,570	22,040	17.70	2,220	2,230	4,450
Professional, Paraprofessional and Technical	332,140	416,150	84,010	25.29	8,410	6,560	14,970
Marketing and Sales	234,050	281,910	47,860	20.45	4,770	6,960	11,730
Administrative Support Occupations, inc. Clerical	260,670	289,830	29,160	11.19	2,980	5,340	8,320
Service Occupations	299,200	378,280	79,080	26.43	7,940	9,520	17,460
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	27,440	34,160	6,720	24.49	690	720	1,410
Prec.Prod., Craft & Repair	221,940	243,290	21,350	9.62	2,160	5,140	7,300
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	357,230	383,750	26,520	7.42	2,700	8,030	10,730



SOURCE: Labor Market Information Department

